General Assembly

Distr.: General
27 May 2015

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 123

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 5 May 2015

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/69/L.60)*]

69/277. Political declaration on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations related to cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations,

Adopts the following political declaration:

Political declaration on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations

We, high-level representatives of Member States and observers meeting in New York on 4 May 2015, declare that the high-level thematic debate on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations constitutes an important opportunity to further build upon and enhance the strategic partnership between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations. We therefore:

1. Welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, towards a more effective, efficient and coherent partnership;

2. Underscore the important role that regional and subregional organizations play, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in the areas of peace and security, development and human rights, and recognize that these organizations are well positioned to understand the challenges and dynamics facing their respective regions given their geographic, cultural and historical proximity, as well as information about specific local and conflict situations within their mandates, and contribute to the prevention and resolution of such conflicts;

3. Also underscore that the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations has evolved over the years and that strengthening these partnerships is strategic for promoting the principles of comparative advantage and complementarity;

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4. Reaffirm our determination and commitment to support efforts to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in addressing challenges facing their respective regions and the international community, and recognize that fostering cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations is a common and shared objective requiring an integrated approach in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law;

5. Encourage all Member States to promote and support the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations given the magnitude and complexity of challenges facing the international community and, inter alia, galvanize international support towards building the capacities of regional and subregional organizations in conflict prevention and resolution, including mediation and reconciliation, peacekeeping in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the basic principles of peacekeeping operations, and peacebuilding;

6. Reiterate that regional and subregional organizations have the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical and other resources for their organizations, including through contributions by their members and support from partners, and welcome the valuable financial support provided by partners in this regard;

7. Recognize that, in cases when regional or subregional organizations deploy peacekeeping operations authorized by the Security Council, they contribute towards the maintenance of international peace and security, consistent with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter, and stress the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping under a Council mandate;

8. Encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, to enhance partnership and support efforts to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as to counter violent extremism, and reiterate strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security;

9. Reaffirm that regional and subregional organizations, as well as the United Nations regional commissions and their subregional offices, have a significant role to play in promoting balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in their respective regions, and in this regard encourage increased cooperation among regional and subregional organizations, including in the areas of technical assistance, capacity-building and information-sharing;

10. Also reaffirm our commitment to strengthen international cooperation to address the persistent challenges related to sustainable development, by eradicating poverty in all its dimensions, ending hunger, achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth, and promoting social equity, equality and environmental sustainability, in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, and underscore the need to support regional and subregional organizations, including through the United Nations system, in the effective operationalization and implementation of sustainable development;

11. Encourage the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates and the principles of

international law, to further intensify their efforts to promote freedom and respect for all human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, the rule of law at the national and international levels, and the overall commitment to just, inclusive and democratic societies;

12. Stress the importance of cooperation and partnerships of international, regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations as well as with each other, and encourage the regular holding of dialogue on how to further strengthen cooperation, exchange views, information and lessons learned and improve cooperation, coordination, coherence and complementarity within their mandates;

13. Commend the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session for convening this high-level meeting and all Member States and regional and subregional organizations for their contributions and participation.

86th plenary meeting
5 May 2015

United Nations A/RES/69/278

General Assembly

Distr.: General
18 May 2015

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 18

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 8 May 2015

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/69/L.62)*]

69/278. Further modalities for the third International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/279 of 30 June 2014 on modalities for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, and resolution 69/208 of 19 December 2014 on follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development,

Reaffirming that the third International Conference on Financing for Development will assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[1] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[2] reinvigorate and strengthen the financing for development follow-up process, identify obstacles and constraints encountered in the achievement of the goals and objectives agreed therein, as well as actions and initiatives to overcome these constraints, and address new and emerging issues, including in the context of the recent multilateral efforts to promote international development cooperation, taking into account the current evolving development cooperation landscape, the interrelationship of all sources of development finance, the synergies among financing objectives across the three dimensions of sustainable development, as well as the need to support the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015,

Reiterating that the outcome of the third International Conference on Financing for Development should constitute an important contribution to and support the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda,

Noting the appointment of the Secretary-General for Conference,

Acknowledging with appreciation the voluntary contributions received to date by the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Resolution 63/239, annex.

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for Development, in order to support the activities involved in the preparations for the Conference and the travel and participation of representatives from developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed organization of work of the third International Conference on Financing for Development;[3]

2. *Recommends* the provisional rules of procedure and the provisional agenda of the Conference, set forth in annexes I and II, respectively, to the note by the Secretary-General, for adoption at the Conference;

3. *Decides* that the Conference shall be conducted in accordance with its rules of procedure and the modalities contained in General Assembly resolution 68/279 and the present resolution, as well as any additional decisions regarding arrangements for the Conference to be taken by the President of the Assembly;

4. *Also decides* that the Conference will consist of eight plenary meetings, including an opening and a closing meeting;

5. *Further decides* that statements and reports to be made at the opening plenary meeting, as well as at the beginning of the second plenary meeting, both on 13 July 2015, will be delivered as proposed in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the note by the Secretary-General;

6. *Decides* that the Conference will include six multi-stakeholder round tables, held in parallel with the plenary meetings, as follows:

13 July 2015, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

14 July 2015, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

15 July 2015, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

16 July 2015, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.;

7. *Also decides* that the six round tables will be on the following themes:

Round tables 1, 3 and 5: "Global partnership and the three dimensions of sustainable development";

Round tables 2, 4 and 6: "Ensuring policy coherence and an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development";

8. *Further decides* that the round tables will be interactive and multi-stakeholder in nature and that each round table will be open to participation by representatives of all participating States, up to 15 representatives of observers, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other accredited intergovernmental organizations, up to 6 representatives of accredited civil society organizations, and up to 6 representatives of accredited business sector entities, that each representative may be accompanied by 1 adviser, and that the list of non-State participants in the round tables will be established on a first-come, first-served, basis; and encourages Member States and other participants to be represented at the round tables at the highest possible level;

9. *Decides* that each round table will be co-chaired by two Chairs, to be appointed by the President of the Conference from among the Heads of State or

[3] A/69/542.

Government and ministers attending the Conference, in consultation with the regional groups, and that high-level officials from the major institutional stakeholders will be invited to act as moderators of the round tables;

10. *Also decides* that the Secretary-General of the Conference, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly, will identify up to four panellists and a moderator for each of the round tables, and that the panel discussion will be followed by an interactive debate among States and other relevant stakeholders.

89th plenary meeting
8 May 2015

United Nations A/RES/69/279

General Assembly

Distr.: General
27 May 2015

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 73

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 8 May 2015

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/69/L.61 and Add.1)]

69/279. Report of the International Criminal Court

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/305 of 9 September 2014 and all its previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[1] reaffirms the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the International Criminal Court as an independent permanent judicial institution and, in this regard, that the United Nations and the Court respect each other's status and mandate,

Reiterating the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute,

Emphasizing that justice, especially transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies, is a fundamental building block of sustainable peace,

Convinced that ending impunity is essential for coming to terms with any past crimes committed and preventing such crimes in the future,

Acknowledging the fact that the International Criminal Court has achieved considerable progress in its investigations and judicial proceedings in various situations and cases which were referred to it by States parties to the Rome Statute and by the Security Council, and which the Prosecutor of the Court has initiated *proprio motu*, in accordance with the Rome Statute,

Recalling that effective and comprehensive cooperation and assistance in all aspects of its mandate by States, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations remain essential for the International Criminal Court to carry out its activities,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing effective and efficient assistance to the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,[2]

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.
[2] A/58/874 and Add.1.

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Acknowledging the Relationship Agreement as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/318 of 13 September 2004, including paragraph 3 of the resolution, with respect to the payment in full of expenses accruing to the United Nations as a result of the implementation of the Relationship Agreement,[3] which provides a framework for continued cooperation between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, which enables, inter alia, facilitation by the United Nations of the Court's field activities, and encouraging the conclusion of supplementary arrangements and agreements, as necessary,

Noting the need for funding of expenses related to investigations or prosecutions of the International Criminal Court, including in connection with situations referred to the Court by the Security Council,

Welcoming the continuous support given by civil society to the International Criminal Court,

Stressing the importance that the Rome Statute accords to the rights and needs of victims, in particular their right to participate in judicial proceedings and to claim reparations, and emphasizing the importance of informing and involving victims and affected communities in order to give effect to the mandate of the International Criminal Court towards victims,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the International Criminal Court for 2013/14;[4]

2. *Also welcomes* the States that have become parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[1] and calls upon all States in all regions of the world that are not yet parties to the Rome Statute to consider ratifying or acceding to it without delay;

3. *Further welcomes* the States parties as well as States not parties to the Rome Statute that are parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court,[5] and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to that Agreement;

4. *Notes* the recent ratifications of the amendments adopted at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, held in Kampala from 31 May to 11 June 2010;

5. *Underlines*, bearing in mind that in accordance with the Rome Statute the International Criminal Court is complementary to national criminal jurisdictions, that States need to adopt appropriate measures within their national legal systems for those crimes for which they are required under international law to exercise their responsibility to investigate and prosecute;

6. *Encourages* further efforts by the United Nations, other international and regional organizations and States, as well as civil society, to appropriately assist States, upon their request, in strengthening their domestic capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes, and in this regard underlines the importance of national ownership;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of international cooperation and judicial assistance in conducting effective investigations and prosecutions;

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[3] Articles 10 and 13 of the Relationship Agreement.

[4] A/69/321 and Corr.1.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2271, No. 40446.

8. *Acknowledges* the role of the International Criminal Court in a multilateral system that aims to end impunity, promote the rule of law, promote and encourage respect for human rights, achieve sustainable peace and further the development of nations, in accordance with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Calls upon* States parties to the Rome Statute that have not yet done so to adopt national legislation to implement obligations emanating from the Rome Statute and to cooperate with the International Criminal Court in the exercise of its functions, and recalls the provision of technical assistance by States parties in this respect;

10. *Welcomes* the cooperation and assistance provided thus far to the International Criminal Court by States parties as well as States not parties, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, and calls upon those States that are under an obligation to cooperate to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses and the enforcement of sentences;

11. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General in promoting cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,[2] and also notes in this regard that the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat has a specific role within the United Nations;

12. *Recalls* article 3 of the Relationship Agreement according to which, with a view to facilitating the effective discharge of their respective responsibilities, the United Nations and the International Criminal Court shall cooperate closely, whenever appropriate, with each other and consult each other on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of the Relationship Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter and the Rome Statute, and shall respect each other's status and mandate,[6] and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

13. *Recalls* the guidance issued by the Secretary-General on contacts with persons who are the subject of arrest warrants or summonses issued by the International Criminal Court,[7] and in this regard takes note of the information included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement;[8]

14. *Recalls* the Relationship Agreement, and notes that expenses related to investigations or prosecutions incurred by the International Criminal Court in connection with situations referred by the Security Council or otherwise continue to be borne exclusively by States parties to the Rome Statute;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation with States that are not parties to the Rome Statute;

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[6] Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Relationship Agreement.

[7] A/67/828-S/2013/210, annex.

[8] A/69/324.

16. *Invites* regional organizations to consider concluding cooperation agreements with the International Criminal Court;

17. *Recalls* that, by virtue of article 12, paragraph 3, of the Rome Statute, if the acceptance of a State which is not a party to the Rome Statute is required under article 12, paragraph 2, of the Rome Statute, that State may, by declaration lodged with the Registrar of the International Criminal Court, accept the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court with respect to the crime in question;

18. *Urges* all States parties to take the interests, needs for assistance and mandate of the International Criminal Court into account when relevant matters are being discussed in the United Nations, and invites all other States to consider doing the same, as appropriate;

19. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full implementation of all aspects of the Relationship Agreement, which forms a framework for close cooperation between the two organizations and for consultation on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of that Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter and the Rome Statute, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly at its seventieth session of the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court;

20. *Encourages* further dialogue between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, and welcomes in this regard the increased interaction of the Security Council with the Court under various formats, including the holding of open debates on peace and justice and working methods, with a special focus on the role of the Court;

21. *Continues to welcome* the statement by the President of the Security Council of 12 February 2013[9] in which the Council reiterated its previous call regarding the importance of State cooperation with the International Criminal Court in accordance with the respective obligations of States, and expressed its commitment to effective follow-up of Council decisions in this regard;

22. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work undertaken by the International Criminal Court liaison office to United Nations Headquarters, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to work closely with that office;

23. *Encourages* States to contribute to the Trust Fund established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and the families of such victims, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

24. *Recalls* that, at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which was convened and opened by the Secretary-General, States parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Rome Statute and its full implementation, as well as its universality and integrity, and that the Review Conference undertook a stocktaking exercise of international criminal justice, considering the impact of the Rome Statute on victims and affected communities, peace and justice, complementarity and cooperation, called for the strengthening of the enforcement of sentences, adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to expand the jurisdiction of the Court to cover three additional war crimes when committed in

[9] S/PRST/2013/2; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2012–31 July 2013.*

armed conflicts not of an international character, and adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to define the crime of aggression and to establish conditions under which the Court could exercise jurisdiction with respect to that crime;

25. *Acknowledges* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;[10]

26. *Takes note* of the decision of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court at its thirteenth session, while recalling that, according to article 112, paragraph 6, of the Rome Statute, the Assembly of States Parties shall meet at the seat of the Court or at United Nations Headquarters, to hold a resumed thirteenth session at The Hague on 24 and 25 June 2015 and to hold its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions at The Hague, looks forward to the fourteenth session, which is to be held from 18 to 26 November 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318;

27. *Encourages* the widest possible participation of States in the Assembly of States Parties, invites States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the participation of least developed countries, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

28. *Invites* the International Criminal Court to submit, if it deems it appropriate, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement, a report on its activities for 2014/15, for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

89th plenary meeting
8 May 2015

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[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/69/1).

United Nations A/RES/69/280

General Assembly

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21 May 2015

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 69 (*c*)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 15 May 2015

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/69/L.66 and Add.1)*]

69/280. Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in response to the devastating effects of the earthquake in Nepal

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and all other resolutions on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, as well as all its resolutions on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Expressing sincere condolences and deep sympathy to the victims, their families and the people of Nepal and neighbouring countries which suffered huge losses of life as a result of the earthquake that struck Nepal on 25 April 2015 and its powerful aftershocks,

Deeply concerned by the extremely difficult condition of affected people requiring assistance, in particular the most vulnerable and those in hard-to-reach areas isolated from communication and transportation networks,

Mindful of the massive destruction caused to the people, community assets, natural resources, infrastructure and tourism and service sectors of Nepal and other means of livelihood of its people, as well as the enormous damage caused to its ancient cultural heritage, including World Heritage sites,

Conscious of the immediate humanitarian challenges and the long-term impact of the devastation on the socioeconomic development of Nepal, undermining the country's efforts in achieving internationally agreed development goals,

Underlining the special needs and challenges of Nepal as a least developed, landlocked developing country emerging from conflict, and recognizing the additional challenges and constraints facing the country in the aftermath of the earthquake,

Commending the efforts made by Nepal in rescue and relief operations, as well as the prompt and generous support through both in-kind and financial assistance extended in this regard by the international community, including the neighbouring and regional countries,

15-07803 (E)

Please recycle

Stressing the importance of disaster risk reduction and resilience-building, as reaffirmed in the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,

Emphasizing the importance of international relief in helping Nepal to address the immediate needs of the affected population and the importance of continued international cooperation and coordination in supporting the efforts and nationally defined priorities of Nepal in dealing with prevention, preparedness, mitigation, recovery and reconstruction, as well as in the strengthening of response capacity at all levels,

1. *Expresses its deepest condolences, solidarity and support* to the Government and the people of Nepal and commends its resilience, and also expresses its condolences and sympathy to all affected Member States, in particular those that lost nationals in the catastrophe;

2. *Affirms* the leading role and the primary responsibility of the Government of Nepal, with adequate support and cooperation from the international community, in the humanitarian response and the rehabilitation, recovery, reconstruction and development plans for the country;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to urgently help survivors through immediate and needs-based relief assistance, underlining the importance of reaching affected people, particularly in remote areas, addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, as well as the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys, and considering the use of the most appropriate means;

4. *Welcomes* the launch of the United Nations flash appeal of 29 April 2015, and calls upon the international community, including Member States, to provide support during the three-month period of the flash appeal and beyond;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of linking relief with rehabilitation and development from very early on, of building resilience and "building back better", of further strengthening national capacities at all levels, including effective and efficient governance and institutions, to prepare for and respond to future disasters of this kind, and of integrating a gender perspective, ensuring that women take an active and equal role in all relevant aspects related to disaster management and rehabilitation;

6. *Underlines* the importance, in parallel to the relief effort, of rapidly initiating the reconstruction efforts and resuming development through sustained efforts of Nepal and assistance from the international community, including the international and regional financial institutions, in collaboration with the United Nations and Member States, and welcomes pledging initiatives in this regard, in coordination with the Government of Nepal, for the long-term reconstruction and rebuilding of the country;

7. *Also underlines* the need for the international community to maintain its focus on sustaining the support for the medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk-reduction priorities as defined and led by the Government of Nepal;

8. *Stresses* the need for restoration of the monuments and sites of historical, cultural and archaeological significance, and urges Member States to share their expertise and extend necessary cooperation to preserve the ancient cultural heritage of Nepal, including its World Heritage sites;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to continue to assist Nepal in ensuring effective coordination of the national and international relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and through international follow-up initiatives, as appropriate.

90th plenary meeting
15 May 2015